

## WILSON TO APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY ON DEFENCE PLAN

Garrison and Daniels Will Also  
Seek Popular Pressure  
on Congress.

### VOICE OF THE PEOPLE EXPECTED TO PREVAIL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The Administration will go before the country immediately in support of its programme for the national defence. It was made clear today that the President and his advisers are counting very largely on securing strong popular support for their proposals for the army and the navy before presenting them to Congress.

The first step will probably be the issuing of a statement by President Wilson outlining in general his policy in regard to national defence.

This will be followed immediately by complete statements of the Administration's programme for the army and the navy. It is expected that by the middle of next week the details of both programmes will be before the public.

It is the present intention of the Administration leaders to follow up this announcement with further activities to enlist popular support for the national defence programme prior to its presentation to Congress.

Address by Wilson.

President Wilson is to address the Manhattan Club in New York on the subject of national defence.

Some of Mr. Garrison's proposals regarding the regular army are considered radical in view of the extreme conservatism of former years, while his plan for creating a national volunteer force which will in six years have a total strength of 500,000 men is an entirely new thing in American military history.

It is felt in the Administration that the advantages of every opportunity must be taken and the most made of the present state of the public mind to press home the necessity for a reorganization of the army and navy.

Appeal to Employers.

The cooperation of business men, particularly the employers of labor, will be sought by the Administration in support of the Garrison scheme for building up this reserve force of 500,000 young men.

GUARDSMEN APPROVE.

Garrison's Army Plan, It Is Said, Will Help the Militia.

Secretary Garrison's plan for the upbuilding of the military preparedness of the nation was approved yesterday by the guardsmen in the defence movement.

HERMAN RIDDER ON T. N. PAGE.

Says Ambassador to Italy Denies Discussing Merits of War.

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PEACE ENVOY STARTS.

Dr. Jordan Leaves on the Trip to See Wilson.

## The Week in the War.

SUNDAY, October 10.—Austro-German forces invading Serbia occupy Belgrade. Bulgaria follows Germany in protesting to Greece against the landing of Anglo-French troops at Salonica. The Opposition press in London blames Sir Edward Grey for his failure to prevent Bulgaria from joining the Austro-German alliance. German attacks in close formation at Loos, on the western front, were repulsed with heavy losses. The Germans drive the Russians back across the Styr in Galicia.

MONDAY, October 11.—The Serbian War Office announces that the Austro-Germans have been thrown back from the Serbian bank of the Drina with enormous losses. Allied troops continue landing at Salonica to the number of 14,000 men daily. Germans advance south of Belgrade after clearing the former Serbian capital of its defenders. Berlin announces that Von Hindenburg has repulsed a Russian attack west of Dwinsk, capturing five miles of trenches and 750 prisoners. French, pursuing their offensive in Champagne, gain ground northeast and southeast of Toul.

TUESDAY, October 12.—Austro-German army takes heights south of Belgrade by storm and begins its advance south along the Orient railway, and the main body of the Austro-German forces completes the crossing of the Danube. Russians continue on the offensive at Dwinsk, making three attacks which Berlin says were repulsed. German efforts to retake the ground lost near Loos fall completely and between 7,000 and 8,000 German dead are left between the lines. Germans and Austrians numbering 150,000 are concentrated at Czernowitz with the reported object of blocking Rumania's entrance into the war on the side of the Entente.

WEDNESDAY, October 13.—Bulgarian armies cross into Serbia at three points, menacing Nish and the Orient railway. Premier Viviani announces that Great Britain, France and Russia will go to Serbia's aid. M. Zaimis, new Greek Premier, announces Greek position for the present as one of armed neutrality. French hold ground taken northeast of Souchez in face of counter attacks and make further progress in vicinity of Toul.

THURSDAY, October 14.—M. Delcasse, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, quits; Premier Viviani denies split in Cabinet. Austro-German forces arrive at Pozarevac, Serbia, ten miles south of the frontier, and advance south of Belgrade. Nish announces that the Bulgars who invaded Serbia have been driven back. Greece renounces her treaty with Serbia and is reported to have reached an agreement with Bulgaria. Germans begin heavy bombardment of French positions in the west and in the Giverny wood occupy some French trenches. British submarine boats in campaign against German commerce in Baltic sink six vessels in a day.

FRIDAY, October 15.—British Government is noncommittal in replying to an interrogation in the House of Lords regarding the possible abandonment of the fight for the Dardanelles in order to aid Serbia. Sir Edward Grey's explanation of the Balkan situation fails to give hint of what action the Government proposes to take in the Balkan crisis. Premier Viviani of France confers with Sir Edward Grey in London. German press says that Germany has abandoned the road to Calais and is aiming her Balkan drive at Great Britain with Egypt as its goal. Serbian resistance makes Austro-German invasion slow and costly. Serbs take the offensive against the Bulgars, carrying the fighting into Bulgarian territory. Russians still maintain the offensive at Dwinsk. Fifty-five persons killed and 114 injured in Zeppelin raid on London Wednesday night. British take important position southwest of Hulluch by assault "under cover of smoke and gas."

SATURDAY, October 16.—Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria. Austro-Germans take Pozarevac by assault. Serbia declares war on Bulgaria. Russians after three attempts pierce German line near Dwinsk. After a two day bombardment, the German troops in the west regained a footing in the trenches recently lost by them east of Auberville. The Germans also retake some of the trenches on the summit of Hartmannswillerkopf, in Alsace. A German destroyer and torpedo boat are sunk by a British submarine in the Oer Sound, between Denmark and Sweden.

### SOUTH AFRICANS WARNED.

Gen. Smuts Tells Nationalists Armed Protest Means Martial Law.

CAPE TOWN, via London, Oct. 16.—

Gen. Smuts, Minister of Defence of the Union of South Africa, threatened the Nationalists to-day with martial law if they attempt armed protest against the Government. Speaking at Potchefstroom, in the Transvaal, Gen. Smuts said that so far as the demands of the Nationalists that Premier Botha and himself must go was concerned nothing would suit him better than a "deliverance from the hell in which I lived for two years."

"But the Government," he added, "would stick to the people to the end. If the Nationalists, finding themselves in a small minority after the forthcoming general election, attempt an armed protest I can assure them they again will have martial law."

### GERMANS FRUGAL IN IRELAND.

Sinn Fein Leader Announces That Organization Is "on the Rocks."

DUBLIN, Oct. 16.—An interesting side-light on the position of the Sinn Fein party in Ireland is found in a speech made at its headquarters by Aid Kelly, one of its chief leaders.

"The Sinn Fein movement," he said, "is on the rocks, and it is not so what is to be done. The Sinn Fein organization has kept the lamp of nationality burning for the last eight or ten years in Dublin. At any rate, without it there would have been no volunteers of any kind. Now we are left in this position: we cannot pay the rent and taxes on these premises."

This declaration from a man whom all politicians in Ireland regard as honest and truthful looks the bottom out of two legends—one that the Sinn Fein party has received large accessions in strength in protest against John E. Redmond's attitude on the war, and the other that German gold is plentiful in Ireland for pro-German extremists.

## WAR NURSES BACK AS GIFTS HERE END

Flood of American Gold to Aid  
Sufferers Fails Field  
Workers.

### ONE TELLS OF RUSSIA

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 16.—The flood of American gold that has kept American Red Cross nurses at the front in France and Russia has ended and the physicians, surgeons and ministering women are leaving Europe, according to Miss Sarah A. Lee, who has just returned from the battlefields of Russia.

Miss Lee said that while she would have willingly remained in Russia, her return to this country was made necessary by the fact that American contributions toward the cause of suffering humanity in Europe were practically at an end.

In telling of conditions in Russia Miss Lee said:

"Russia is colonizing Siberia with the refugees from Warsaw, Riga and other cities that have been besieged.

"With nearly a million persons lost by death, wounds and capture the gay capital of Petrograd hardly knows that a war exists and millions are ready to take the field when ammunition is supplied.

"Russia is extremely bitter against the nations allied with her, as she charges that they harried her men before the enemies without having supplied the ammunition they knew was needed to defend her border line.

"Russia expects the fall of Riga and Petrograd, and has already moved her treasures to Moscow, which will soon become the restored capital.

"All Europe, and particularly Russia, desires America to become involved in war under the belief that such an act will bring peace.

"The Russians fear enlistment because they know they are being slaughtered through lack of ammunition and munitions of war, but once at the front they fight like barbarians and live after wounds that would kill Americans."

Miss Lee, who enlisted as a nurse of the American Red Cross, left New York on March 20 by the steamer Bergenborg. She was stationed at a military hospital at Kiev. Here an evacuation hospital, to care for patients in transit from the field hospitals to those in the interior, had been established. All the wounded from Warsaw and the Galician front, numbering nearly 10,000 daily, were treated according to their needs and again sent away.

"It was awful," said Miss Lee. "Friend and foe alike were transported from the front. Their wounds, due to the shrapnel used by the Russians, are beyond description. As they had received only first aid field treatment and had spent three days to a week upon crowded cars without redressings, their condition upon arrival, in the operating wards was pitiful.

"The greater percentage of those wounded by rifle bullets either expire at once or recover quickly. On the other hand, a majority of patients are suffering from gaping wounds caused by shrapnel.

"Of 4,045 patients treated on one occasion, it was found that only 150 deaths resulted."

On the way to Europe, Miss Lee was taken captive. Her ship was stopped by the British and taken to Kirkwall, Orkney Islands. There it was held for eight days, while the authorities searched for contraband. An appeal made to the American Minister at London resulted in their release.

## ALL U. S. SHIPS OUT OF PACIFIC IN TWO WEEKS

Continued from First Page.

occasional trip of our transports all our letters to our Philippine possessions must be carried by Japanese steamers. Those are some of the immediate and actual results of the seamen's bill.

"What more it will do to us in the future no man can tell. It is the decisions of the Attorney-General on parts of the bill have modified some of the more drastic effects that had been expected by a close reading of the act.

"Please note that the foregoing are actual facts, not theories. On the whole, the effect on our commerce to the Orient is disastrous, as no one can now make any calculations for the future of that great trade that was expected from China and the Philippines."

### LAKE SHIP LINE FAILS.

Graham and Morton Company  
Blames Seamen's Act.

A telegram received yesterday by Capt. George A. White, former president of the Association of Passenger Steamboat Lines, tells of the failure of the Graham and Morton Transportation Company, one of Chicago's oldest and best known lake steamship lines.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court at Grand Rapids, Mich., the company giving as an explanation the falling off of passenger business following the

Eastland disaster, the failure of fruit crops and the impossibility of operating under the La Follette law, which becomes effective on November 4.

The Graham and Morton Company operated five steamships plying between Chicago and points in Michigan. The line had been in operation about forty years.

Capt. White pointed out that it is very hard at this time for steamship companies with boats plying on the great lakes under the American flag to get credit from bankers. The financial interests are not lending money to steamship companies which must operate under the new seamen's law, because it is believed the lines will not be able to compete with the Canadian companies.

One of the requirements of the new law affecting lake steamship companies is provision for two able seamen in each lifeboat. It is pointed out that members of the crew such as stewards, firemen and the like, through long practice in fire drills are just as able to pull an oar as an able seaman, who may only have been at sea doing deck service one year.

Another feature of the law that is worrying lake steamship companies concerns the increased number of lifeboats and rafts.

The Department of Commerce, it was said yesterday, would have ready the forms covering the examination of able seamen and skilled lifeboatmen on October 25 or 26. As a sufficient number of sailors cannot be examined between then and November 4 it is thought the act will not be enforced strictly at first.

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"I am told they tell of very horrible things. I myself had already heard so many of them that at first I did not trouble myself about them, but the railway station is not far off and so I went there and chatted with the Lithuanians, the Poles, the Russians and the Jews, whom I had tried to see at Smolensk. The greater number of the escaping people come this way.

"Fortunately I could recall a few Polish words, the remains of my stay at Z... in Galicia. But for this it would have been impossible to make myself understood by the poor wretches. If you could have seen them, my friend, you know what our third and fourth class waiting rooms are like, with their piles and piles of bundles of clothing and the bedding of travelling peasants, the kids curled up all in a heap, their parents beside them and the moults about, eating, drinking and spitting everywhere. Then the little altar in the corner, the burning candles, the genuflections of the people, the sign of the cross and the other peculiarities of crowd—here it is a hundred times worse today, my friend. People everywhere, children, men, women, crawling in masses.

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